

ing meeting, a reasonable hope may be entertained

his time to the preparation of such an important measure.

If railroads could have been constructed on various leading lines, the ordinary ones would soon have been in abeyance, but when we consider that so many years have passed away, and that the only one commenced—and only of sixteen or eighteen miles extent, in not far from the middle of the world of any other new line being commenced for very many years to come—is somewhat visionary.

Hunter River, April 22. DELTA.

PROPOSED REMEDIES FOR INTemperance

I PERCEIVE that the columns of the Sydney newspapers have been lately largely occupied

is calling attention to, and devising means for staying, the frightful progress of intemperance. The object is praiseworthy and noble, but the way in which it can be effectually accomplished is a very different chapter. The enactment of a very stringent law, especially one which involves the use of violent means, is a long and arduous system, generally has the effect—such is the perversity of human nature—of inducing people to devise means to evade or boldly break them. The passing of any act similar in principle to the Maine Liquor Law would only, in my opinion, give birth to a gigantic system of smuggling; thus connecting a highly immoral and lawless occupation with the national vice

It appears inevitable—the cure by the *Maid of Liqueur* Law would be worse than the disease. Its beneficial effects are doubtful, its dangers certain. We must not forget that the Yank had as yet only a very short trial. The Yank's geese are all swans, and any new river originated with them, especially of a social nature, are sure to be cried up for their time as the *ne plus ultra* of human foresight and wisdom. There is therefore, unfortunately, nothing clear in the case except the gigantic proportions of the evil itself. But although anything like a radical cure cannot be devised—for it is on the spur of the moment—

The present law on the subject is succinct, rigidly enforced, is not liable to increase or decrease in temperance, and is away almost entirely with those disgraceful scenes arising from the so frequent obtrusion of its victims on the public eye. The duty of magistrates, constables, and others is, therefore, in the meantime rigidly to enforce on all occasions the present Act relating to public houses until one more comprehensive and effective one can be devised.

Several means of doing this you have yourself suggested, particularly by recommending to all magistrates and institutions desirous of curbing this character of applicants for licences, rejecting the application.

of all we cannot stand the ordeal. Another means is suggested by one of your correspondents who calls attention to the fact that although by law publicans are punishable for supplying intoxicating drinks to people who have already had too much, yet that they are very seldom proceeded against for this serious infringement of the Act under which they hold their licenses. Take it for granted that they do not drink much themselves, how can we drink in the streets outside the liquor that he made them so in public-houses, and it is therefore clear that they could not have sunk to the disgraceful state unless some one or more keepers of public-houses had committed

breach of the law. I would there fore propose that, besides taking up the miserable drunkard himself, fining him, and afterwards turning his adrift in a half-sobered state to repeat his offence, the publican or publicans who supplied him with liquor should also be held responsible and proceeded against. As both have transgressed the law, there appears to be no just reason why they should not alike suffer the penalty. I present the punishment is all one sided, and there is reason to fear that generally it is the greatest culprit who escapes. I do not apprehend that with a vigilant police there could be much difficulty in tracing the offence to its guilty person. The statement of the victor

himself, when sober, would give evidence to this effect. Besides, it is notorious that the greater number of intoxicated persons apprehended are dragged from the purities of houses where they have been engaged to become so in defiance of the law. The above measures were rigidly carried out. I think there can be no doubt that a vast decrease in the vice of drunkenness would be the result and if the law as it stands will not admit their being enforced to the fullest extent, should forthwith be amended, until, as far as possible, some comprehensive and effective plan for ridding down the evil can be devised and matured.

In provincial towns it is not uncommon

see numbers of aborigines, but males and females, staggering about in a state of intoxication, notwithstanding that it is unlawful for publicans to supply the Blacks with any liquor whatever. But how seldom do we hear of offence being visited with punishment. An aboriginal native under the influence of strong drink is the most lawless and violent being that I have ever seen. The reason for that fatal conduct is often the sad consequences of their drunken squabbles. I have frequently known a white neighbourhood to be kept awake during the greater part of the night by the noisy proceedings of a family of intoxicated Blacks, who fixed upon the vicinity as a fitting arena

adjust differences which would have had no existence but for the maddening influence of strong drinks with which some publican or person had unscrupulously supplied the thirsty. I am afraid the temperance of our country is in disorder, the vice of drunkenness amongst the number, are encouraged by gross remissions in carrying out the law, and if it be true—if those entrusted with the execution of the law fail to enforce it in every point—like the law before it in the way of putting down intemperance from additional enactments on the subject. Were it otherwise, the imposition of a heavy fine on the keeper of any licensed public-house on these premises an intemperate person should be found drinking, would be a

the repetition of the offence, would of itself go to eradicate a vice from the prevalence of which there is scarcely a branch of industry in this colony that is not severely suffering, not to mention the great and abiding moral evils of which it is the undoubted source. If the 42d clause of the Licensed Publicans' Act were duly enforced, it appears to me that a very sensible abatement of the vice of drunkenness would soon be apparent.

It is well known that those who have imbibed a fatal passion for strong drink, when once they give way to it, never stop. A short of helpless intoxication. By making publicans responsible for supplying liquor to such persons the sale of

tent of making them drunk, this fatal stage, in many cases, would not be reached, and gradual reformation of their evil propensities might sometimes in this way also be the result. The more especially, as their social position would be at the same time elevated, owing to fewer interruptions taking place in the occupations by which they live.

A PEEP IN THE INTERIOR.
(From Chambers' Journal.)

Enter the building, by one of the temporary gateways, what a heterogeneous mass of objects presents itself! Here is M. Bruccian's plaster-cast of the Charing Cross Statue, as large as the original; and round this are flower-pots containing plants in number absolutely uncountable. A little beyond, we get among bricks, and mortar, and dirt; and then among trunks, and scaffolding; and then among tubs of yellow paint, and tubs of red paint, and red paint, and monster lumps of putty, and crates of glass. Then succeeds a court or series of courts, in which artists are decorating the walls with exquisite taste, in encaustic or wax colours; and if we glance a little at the intelligent men so thus employed, we see from their countenances and looks, and from the way in which they wear their caps and their frock coats, and from the way in which they look, we shall be able to judge how much of the sort of picture which we have just described is in each part of the harmony as English workmen—more is the pity!—seldom or never attempt while at work. It is quite evi-

The Exhibitors' Department—that which formed the heart and soul of the Hyde Park Exhibition—will be here only one among many. The manufacturers exhibited will be much smaller in quantity, and will not be arranged geographically. It has by this time become pretty generally felt, that the "council medals," "prize medals" and "honourable mentions" of 1851, are commercially of very little importance, however pleasant they may be to the recipients. We buy our knives of this cutler, and our pianofortes of this maker, and our dinner-plates of this potter, not because these manufacturers hold prize medals, but because the articles are good, and worth the money paid for them. On these and other grounds, the Exhibitors' Department at Sydenham will have more of a commercial character than it had at Hyde Park. The exhibitors will pay a rent for the use of the space appropriated to them—this rent is looked forward to as part of the revenue of the company—and in return for this, they will be allowed to effect sales in the building; but in order that the whole affair should not degenerate too much into a mere shop or bazaar enterprise, the directors reserve an unlimited discretion in dealing with

In appropriating the space within the building, the central nave will have two elegant basins with fountains, bridges, statues, and plants—quite a galaxy of beauty; and other parts of the nave, and the central line of each transept, will contain works of art of varied character. One striking feature in the whole will be, that along both sides of the entire length of the nave, and along the transepts, and round and between the various courts, will be a luxuriant

He is intent on the statistics of the cab-business, and would induce him to drive another man's cab or to let him run his own. Whether shall he drive us? To the printing-office, where, amidst the glare of gas and the din of the press, he will show us the columns and families of columns which, when morning comes, are to feed the public appetite for news, are hustling and scrambling into existence—where compositors and galley-slaves and engine men, and machine-boys and messengers, reporters and penny-a-liners, etc., etc., are dripping with perspiration and frantic with haste to get the morning paper ready for the press. And as the dishing up of which will be the morning paper, as it lies ready down on your breakfast table; or where in gangs of a hundred or more, men and boys are engaged in the work of the press, and the printing of the parliamentary digression, and which is guaranteed to come forth and enlighten the world to-morrow? It was curious to observe how thoroughly the order of the day was observed. At twelve at night, at nine, at twelve at noon, who breakfast at eight or nine in the evening, and dine at two in the morning—taking their supper and "turning in" just as other people are getting up and starting on their way. And when they drag at their heels a large tribe of the humblest slaves, who make a living by ministering to their wants.

While we are inwardly debating whether or not our driver has brought us to the verge of what still survives of the old roughty of St. Giles's, and we dis-

The morning clock for the last hour has got fixed by the horns in a low cloud, now glimmers out above it, and lights us pleasantly on our path as we enter upon a district the very reverse of fashionable, where the sons of the people, the poor, the wretched, the wretched, and the lower classes, lead their lives of anxiety and toil. It is now half-past two o'clock, and the nearest approach to complete and general silence that London ever knows is now upon us. The streets are empty, the houses are dark, and the only sound that is heard is the "Bang! bang! bang!" of the fire-arms, which almost appear to rise out of the earth—and the loud and reiterated cry of "Fire! fire!" Householders, leaping from their sleep, throw up their windows, and look out, and see the flames of the fire rising in the night-gear, and ask anxiously, "Where? where? It is round the corner; and on coming in sight of the house we see the dense smoke issuing from the fire-light over the roof, and the flames of the fire rising from the shutters between the shutters. The policeman is standing at the door with all his might, but no answers. The house appears to be empty. In a few minutes a fire engine comes, and the firemen begin to work. The night-gear has illuminated their windows so that they can see the scene; but as yet, nothing can be done to check the conflagration. Already the long tongues of fire are reaching up to the roof, and the flames are glowing in a red heat, and soon all the windows are reduced to the ground. Now the fall of the fire.

[illegible]

RECEIVED
JAN 10 1967

30 packages superior London-made FURNITURE, comprising
MESSRS. S. H. and L. COHEN have
 received instructions from the importers to sell
 by auction, at the Store of Mr. Henstant, next door to Mr. Henry
 Fisher, Lower George-street, on MONDAY next, 1st May, at 11
 o'clock sharp,
 30 packages superior London-made FURNITURE, comprising
 Mahogany square dining tables
 Ditto circular ditto
 Ditto chairs in hair cloth
 Ditto chaises of drawers
 Ditto sofas, stuffed with hair
 Ditto couches, ditto ditto
 And a variety of other articles.
 Terms at sale.

To Drapers, Stockkeepers, and others.
**Gray Calicoes, Counterpanes, Shirts, Undies, Sheetings, Wearing
 Apparel, and other Goods, &c., &c.**
CHAPMAN and HUGHES have received in-
 structions to sell by auction, at their Sale
 Rooms, 4th, George-street, THIS DAY, the 27th instant, at
 11 o'clock,
 36-inch grey calicoes
 10½ and 10½ counterpanes
 White shirts, in boxes
 Scotch towel shirts
 Undies

Shooting
Moss' and youths' trousers
Black cloth and flannel dso ditto
Alpacas and cloth vests
Wool and striped ditto
Yarn pieces
Oil cloths
Two shooting coats
Doeshirts
Svags
Cervats
Reversible and muphyr coats
Cubbin coats
Ditto leggings
White and crimson pongees
Woolley jackets
Blue serge shirts
Woolen pants

Blankets, Towels, Shooting Coats	Blankets, Towels, Shooting Coats
Coburgs, Doeskins, Red Balas	Coburgs, Doeskins, Red Balas
Digger's Stockings, Blue Shirts	Digger's Stockings, Blue Shirts
Puffer Coats, Table Covers, Herding Jackets	Puffer Coats, Table Covers, Herding Jackets
China Matting.	China Matting.

CHATTOPADHYAY AND HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 44B, George-street, THIS DAY, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock.

1 bale 9-4 blankets	Both
2 ditto coloured ditto	
150 dozen linen and cotton towels	
1 case cubergs	W.
15 pieces striped and fancy dookins	vol.
5 ditto red bedes	the
Overcoats and shooting coats	vol.

Green
Rays
Blue
Sund

Duffel coats, blue twill fannel shirts	Erly
Diggers' worked long stockings	Re
Dumak table covers	
Reading jackets	Diog
Regatta shirts	Spad
China matting	Howe
Black cloth vests	Liut
Black cloth vests, &c. &c.	Ellis
Terms at sale.	

Effects of a Gentleman leaving the Colony.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 445, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 30th April, at 11 o'clock,

double-barreled gun, complete	Three
pair Mantel's plates	Two
Mathematical instruments, portemanteau, pictures	Two
Silver-mounted dressing-case, machine chest	101
Alta, a child and well-sorted library, comprising	121
Allen's History of Europe, Maslin's Geography	
Barton's Compendium and	
Tredgold's Marine and Locomotive Engines	86
Hawley's History of Thomas Lawman's Goss	86
Smith's Greek and Roman Antiquities	86
Knight's Illustrated Shakespeare	86
Domestic Medicine, enlarged Bible, in 6 vols.	86
Johann's Dictionary, Gibbon's Rome	86
Goodwin's Architecture, Josephus	86
Ridway Smith's Works,	86
Together with splendid classical works and other valuable	

Terms at sale.

Superior Household Furniture, Choice Oil Paintings, Engravings, Large Chintzes and Velvet Upholsters, Chintz Dressing Rooms, Cellars, Hair Dressing Beds, &c., &c.

M. R. H. A. GRAVES has received instructions to sell by auction, **THURSDAY, THE 27TH DAY**, the 11th October, at **Lequett Cottage, No. 10, Castle-street South**, the proprietor leaving on account of ill health.

Without reserve.

The whole of the superior household furniture and effects, comprising two state bedsteads, rosewood bed, round, and dressing tables, three hand-carved chests of drawers, two hand-carved bedsteads, two hand-carved chairs, two cane-seated chairs, hair stuffed sofa, carved chest, washstand and toilet set, a large mahogany dressing table, two mahogany chests, three heavy English leather beds, bolsters, pillows,

plains, currants, grapes, raisins, hangings, robes, iron
ware, Mexicana, earthenware, glass, cut glass, superior oil
and engravings, plated cutlery and egg stands, brass
and iron chairs, clock, and a large quantity of other
looking glass, 50 to 40 and 42 1/2 x 36, large toilet glasses, sets of
china, pedestal lamps, looking glass in variety, and
kitchen utensils, and other sundries too numerous to
enumerate.

TERMS, cash.

Carvedwood Plaque.

MR. H. A. GRAV'S will sell by auction,
on MONDAY, 1st May, at his Rooms, George-
street, opposite the Palace, at 2 o'clock.

The undermentioned unredeemed pledges, paired with Mr
John Lances, of 610, Lower George-street, on the dates specified as
under:—

1953
Aug.
Hazel.

8-1 guitar
7-Petticoat, shirt, and trousers
10-2 shirts and coat
12-Coat and 3 vests, gown and shawl, black cloth coat
3 shirts, 3 pairs shoes and gaiters.
14-Pair blankets, 2 coats
15-3 pairs trousers and 2 vests, white
16-2 towels, dress print, and handkerchief
18-Black cloth coat
27-Baby's cloak, polka, and frock

28-Carpet bag, trousers, 2 sleeves, vest, and 2 pair
Two coats
29-2 shirts, frock and handkerchief, coat
Shawl, frock, and dress piece
October 1-2-Vest and handkerchief
3-2 jackets, 2 vests, and 2 shirts
Vests, shirt, socks, and apron
4-2 shirts, coat, trousers, and handkerchief
Jackets, 2 shirts, and table cloth
5-Shawl and dress, stays, 3 frocks, 3 garments, and
vests
Coat and vest
6-Case of instruments, coat
10-Quadrant, ring
11-Coat, 2 vests, and shawl
12-Coat and vest

13- 2 petticoats and vests
14- 1 shirt
17- Coat, coat, and trousers
18- 4 white shirts, coat, trousers, and 3 vests
21- 1 cotton gummy shirt
22- 2 coats and shirt
23- 1 suit and 2 vests
24- 2 quadrants
25- 3 shirts, 3 gowns, and 2 petticoats, coat and monkey jacket
26- 1 blouse, coat
29- 2 quadrants
31- 1 shirt, quadrant
32- 1 pair trousers, quadrant, quadrant
33- 2 Watch No. 4297, and silver, 2 shirts, and 2 garments
34- 1 shirt, 2 jackets, and 2 pairs trousers
35- Lot of sundries

1-Cont and jacket, silver watch, No. 10,500
 2-Cont, trousers and boots, ring, shirt, and gown
 2- Watch, No. 39,221
 10-Cloak and gown
 11- Watch, No. 7143, jacket
 12-Cont and 2 vests
 13- 2 gowns
 14-Cost, shawl, vest, and shirt, gold ring
 15-Cost
 16- 2 vests
 17- 2 vests, gold ring
 18- Bow, frock, and garment
 19- 2 shirts
 20- 2 coats, trousers and vest, shawl
 21-Cost, trousers and boots, ring, shirt, and gown
 22- Gown, shawl, and 2 garments
 23- 2 coats and vest
 24- Gown, vest, petticoat, and watch, No. 11,555
 25- 2 coats and vest

1—Jacket, 3 shirts, and life preserver, rattle, coat, and
 shirt, vest, coat, ring, frock, shawl, vest, coat, and
 pair of boots
 2—Coat and vest
 3—Gold watch, no name or number
 4—Jacket and vest
 5—Coat and shawl
 6—3 garments, shawl and polka
 7—Crimo, 3 rings, shawl and 1 handkerchief
 8—Crimo, 3 rings, shawl and 1 handkerchief
 9—Vest and ring
 10—Coat and shawl, bag of sundries
 11—Gold watch, No. 44,300
 12—Coat, shawl and polka
 13—Coat, vest and shawl
 14—2 dress pieces, 3 spoons, knife, fork, spoon and cup
 15—Coat, 2 vests, and shawl
 16—Shawl, coat, and shawl
 17—Garment, gown, and 3 shirts

Watch No. 5882, carpet bag, and 2 pawns
27-Twill shirt and vest, piece of ring
31-Silver watch No. 43
31-Shirt, coat, and jacket, coat and trousers
Watch No. 5884, coat, trousers and vest
31-Coat, spectacles and ring
31-Tulle, and remnant of silk, coat
31-Watch No. 47,323
31-Coat, trousers, and vest
31-Ditto, ditto, and shirt
Watch No. 16,467, coat and trousers

1864
Jan. 1-2 Jackets and vest
2-Suit
2-Shawl, 2 dresses, remnant of twill
Cold watch No. 383, and silver
Concoction

— 2 draws pieces, 6 white shirts, jacket and shirt
— 1000 lbs. 2500
— 10—barrow, and metal work
— 10—half pin and small one
Pair blankets
And a large number of bundles of two shillings and under.

Positive Unvarnished Sale of Household Furniture and Effects.

THE MESSRS. MOORE have received instructions from the proprietor, Mr. John Calkett, who is about to leave the colony, to sell, on the premises, Palace-street, near Stanley-street, all the household furniture, &c., at 11 o'clock.

The whole of the household furniture, &c., viz.—
Sofas
Chairs
Tables

Bedsteads
Chairs
Drawers
Kitchen utensils
Glass, crockery
Terns, ead.

South Wales, Thursday, April 27, 1854.